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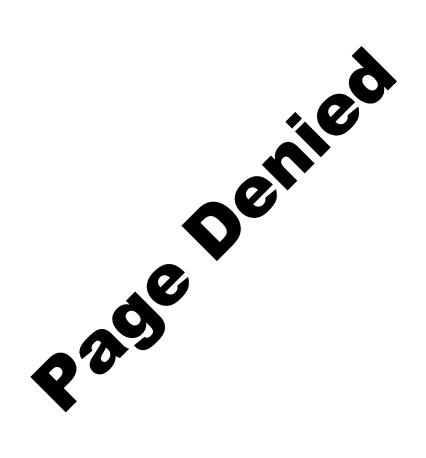
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		SECRET	REPORT	
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COUN	NTDV Daland		DATE DISTR. /	Oct. 53
		Warfare and Parachute	NO. OF PAGES	2
SUBJE	Training	in the Polish Air Force		y
PLAC	E UIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	
			SUPPLEMENT TO)
ACQ	UIREC		REPORT NO.	25 X 1
DATE	OFI		•	
		THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION		25 X 1
· · · · · ·	lasted three mont of service. The to regulations, m	at Air Force OCS No. 4, Deblin hs, at the end of which candid training included close order ilitary courtesy, and familiar and submachine gun or machine in the Polish forces received	drill, introdu ization with t	ction he TT
2.				
	in the barracks. mask was turned i	gas mask (Shlem type) was used only once and was ke Upon graduation and assignmen n to the school supply.	gas chamber Wa	as a
•	gas was disseminate on the content of the content o	o in donning the mask, adjusting of the face piece, removal of the mask. Instruction was given assigned to the school staff. In this exacted to don masks and enterprise twice, remaining in the atime.	were give git, testing the mask, and nin Polish by This office exercise by the chamber chamber from	en instruc- for gas 25X il com- y a 25X1 c also there to ercise
. [was designed to	establish firmly the effectiver	ess of the ma	sk.

ARMY review completed.

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can	vas pouch.	2
In	one of the chemical warfare training sessions at Deblin, the	
ins use	tructor demonstrated a sniff set for a few minutes. It was donly as a training aid. there were a number of small glass bottles, which were	2
cor	ked and standing in a kind of wooden tray.	-
	following gases: yperite (mustard gas), hydroge nide, phosgene, and diphosgene.	
tio imp	Deblin there was also brief instruction on and a brief demonstration of the following protective clothing: a one-piece black rubber regnated suit with attached hood, an apron, gloves (stiff), knee-length boots of oil cloth material, covered with a yellowing en substance which was unpleasant to the sense of touch and smelenged to the sense of touch and smelenged by the sense of touch and	r, sh
_N rat	parachute training at both Deblin and Tomaszow Mazowieck 51-32, E 20-017, but the training at Deblin was theoretical her than practical.	:1
	phases of training:	┙. ・.
a.	(fnu), a Soviet, was the inventor of the parachute.	25
Ъ.	Construction of the parachute: This included instruction on the number of suspension lines, fastenings, silk and percale, and nylon canopies, etc., of the parachute.	
c.	Folding and packing of the parachute	2
d.	Theory of parachuting: This instruction covered the theory of wind direction and velocity and its effect on parachuting; the weight of body and the parachute; and the technique of parachuting.	
е.	Practice jumps from tower at Tomaszow Mazowiecki: There were two heavy, wooden towers, each 40 m. high, with metal cables strung between them. They were used to develop timing, to get the students used to jarring and jolting and to build up the confidence of the future pilot in the parachute.	
f.	Parachute jumping at Tomaszow Mazowiecki: from a height of about 250-300 m. This was a static jump, i.e., the release cord attached to a cable was	2
	pulled from the inside of the plane. the plane used was a C-47.	
g.	Maintenance of parachutes: Graphic charts were maintained by parachute folding and packing technicians as to when parachutes	_

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